

SuperSymmetry 2011(SUSY11) 28'Aug-2'Sept 2011 FermiLab

Searches For H>WW>lulu and VH>VWW>like-sign dileptons

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Higgs Searches at Tevatron

Higgs production cross-sections at Tevatron:

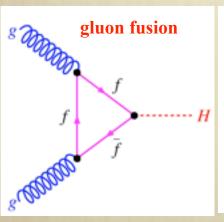
- -- gluon Fusion ($\sigma \approx 0.2$ -1.0 pb)
- -- Z/WH production ($\sigma \approx 0.01$ 0.3 pb)
- -- Vector Boson Fusion (VBF) ($\sigma \approx 0.01$ 0.1 pb)

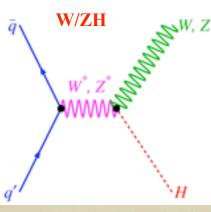
For maximal sensitivity to the Higgs Signal, all production modes considered.

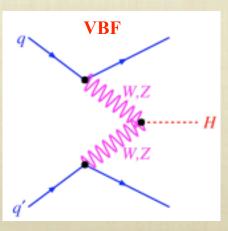
Gluon Fusion is the most dominant production mode

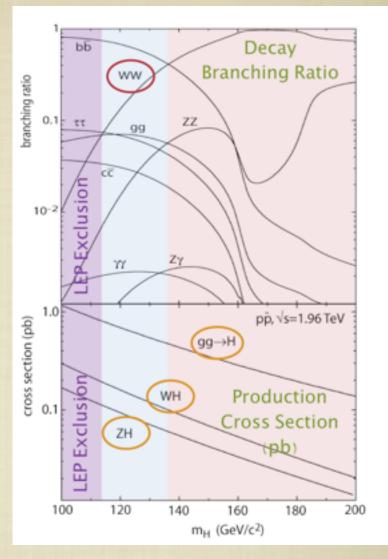
High Mass Higgs Searches, m_H >135 GeV.

-- Dominant decay mode is H → WW*







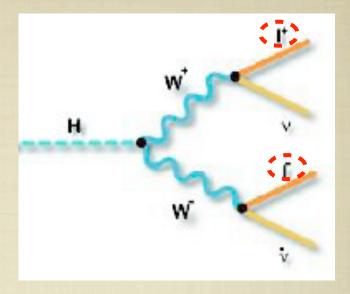


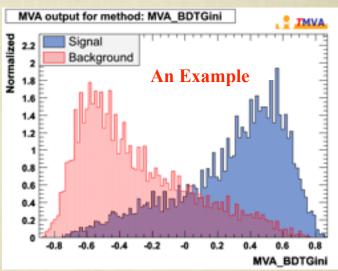
The Analysis Strategy

- Large hadronic background, requires leptonic decay mode of W boson as a handle.
- S/B is quite small (<1%), even at final-selection.
 - -- Hence cut-based analysis not possible!
- So, perform multivariate analysis to reduce the background & extract signal.
 - -- Use as many discriminating variables.
 - -- Output of MVA used to search for signal.

Divide & Conquer!

- Split into many final states.
 - -- optimize each final state to gain maximal sensitivity.
 - -- All final states treated separately while computing limits.



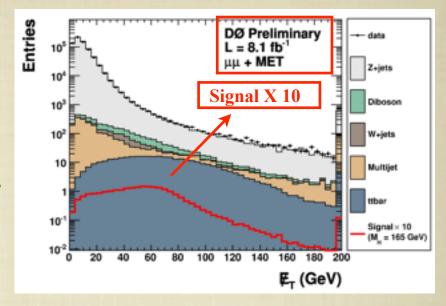


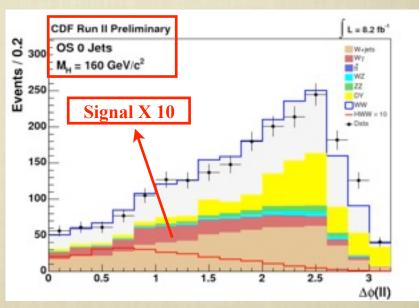
$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell^+ \alpha \ell^- \alpha$

- * Signal Signature:
- Two opposite sign high pt isolated leptons.
- High missing E_t due to neutrinos escaping detector.
- Leptons in the final state tend to point in the same direction
 - → Small opening angle between the di-lepton pair.
- * The final state is split into many sub-channels.
- → Event kinematics/topology differ in each final state!

 DØ lepton flavor.
 - CDF lepton flavor/ lepton quality
- * Both then finally split into jet bins (0jet, 1jet, >1jets).
- → Different S/B composition in the jet bins

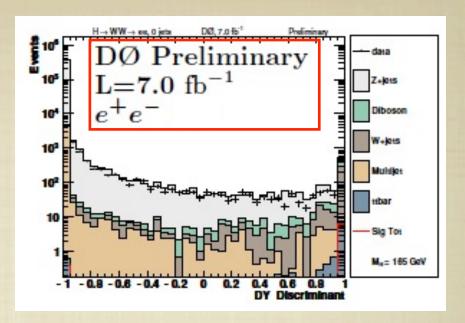
0-jet WW Vs ggH
1-jet W+jets Vs W/ZH
2-jet ttbar Vs VBF

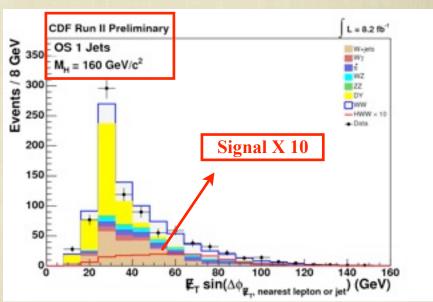




Final Event Selection

- * Dominant background at pre-selection, Z/y*
 - -- Reduce this over-whelming background
 - -- exploit missing E_t in the event.
- * DØ uses a dedicated MVA against Z/y* events for ee/μμ final states.
 - -- E_t related quantities used as input variable.
 - -- Trained in each jet bin/each Higgs boson mass.
 - -- Select event with high DT output.
- * CDF, selects events with high missing Et.



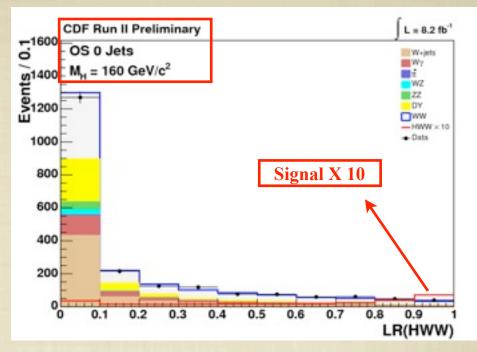


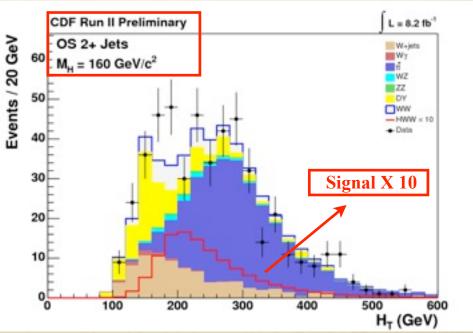
$$E_{T\,\mathrm{spec}} \equiv \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} E_T & \text{if } \Delta\phi(E_T, \mathrm{nearest\ lepton\ or\ jet}) > \frac{\pi}{2} \\ E_T \sin(\Delta\phi(E_T, \mathrm{nearest\ lepton\ or\ jet}) & \text{if } \Delta\phi(E_T, \mathrm{nearest\ lepton\ or\ jet}) < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

Extracting Signal

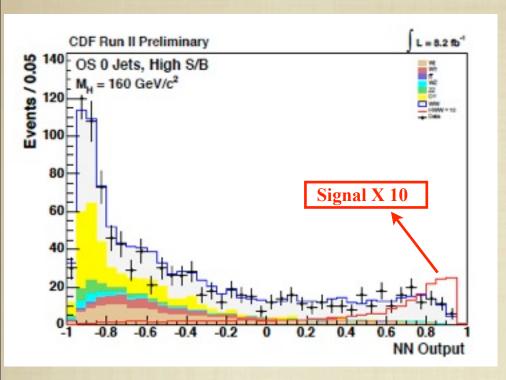
- Train MVA's against the SM backgrounds surviving pre-selection.
 - → Trained in each jet bin and for each Higgs boson mass point.
- Variety of inputs to discriminate between Signal & background.
 - → Construct topological/kinematical combinations.
- In general, feed only those discriminating variables as inputs that are well modeled.
- Optimize the performance of these MVA outputs

in each orthogonal final state.



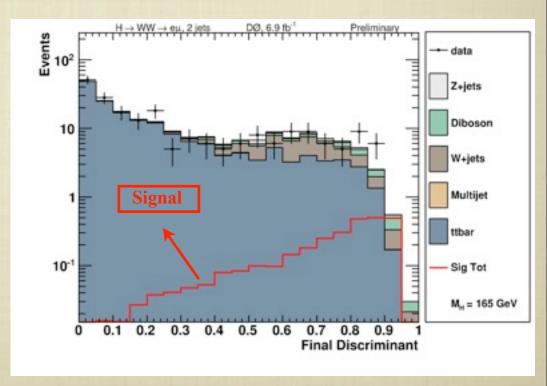


Output Distributions



- Good agreement between data and expected background prediction.
- No significant excess is observed!

• MVA outputs for different jet bins. Signal peaks near "1" where as background is pushed to the lower end of MVA.



Setting Limits

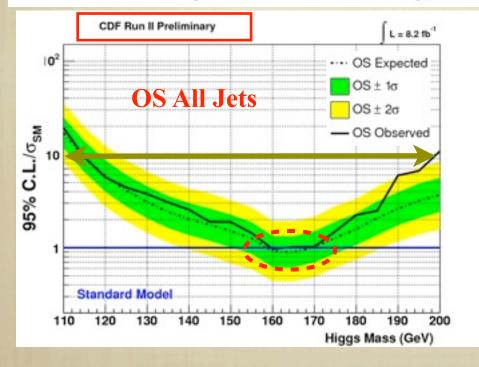
- Since no significant excess is observed, hence we proceed to set limits on the inclusive production cross-section $\sigma(p\overline{p}\rightarrow H+X)$ at 95 % C.L.
- SM sensitivity at 165 GeV for both experiments. Very nice sensitivity even at low Higgs masses!

 $m_H=165 \text{ GeV}$

Exp: 0.89

Obs: 1.02

CDF Note 10599 (H→WW* Production), 8.2 fb⁻¹

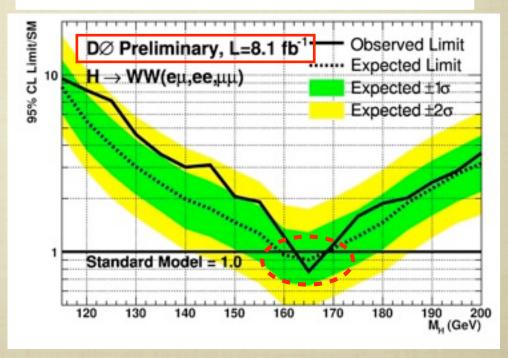


 $m_H=165 \text{ GeV}$

Exp: 0.90

Obs: 0.78

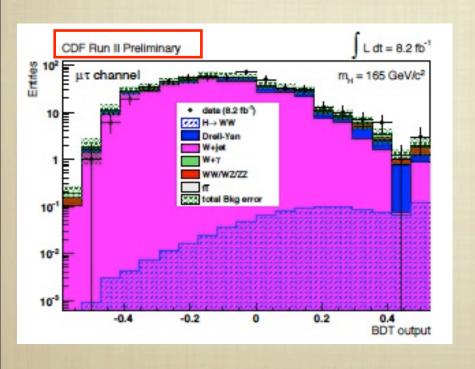
Conference Note DO Note 6219-CONF

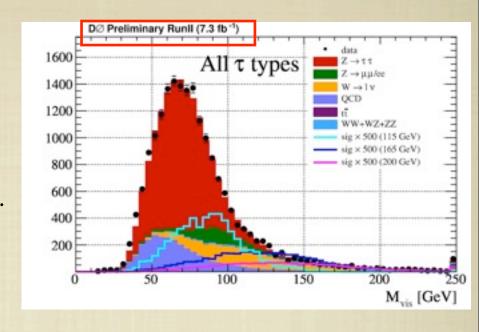


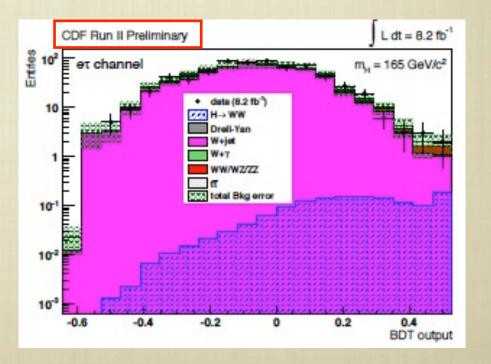
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$H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \tau_h \nu + < 2 jets$

- τ lepton decays hadronically ~ 66 %.
 - \rightarrow additional signal events.
 - \rightarrow $DO(\mu\tau)$ and $CDF(\mu\tau)$ and $e\tau)$ final states.
- Z/γ^* , W+jets, Multijet dominates at the pre-selection. \rightarrow Apply kinematic cuts to reject them.
- Finally, train a dedicated MVA against all SM background.



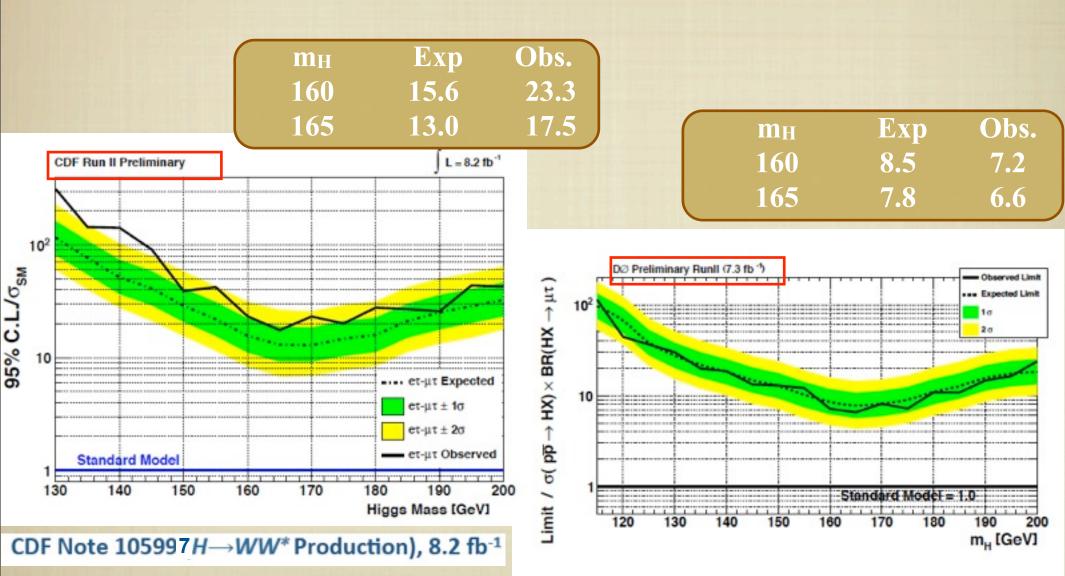




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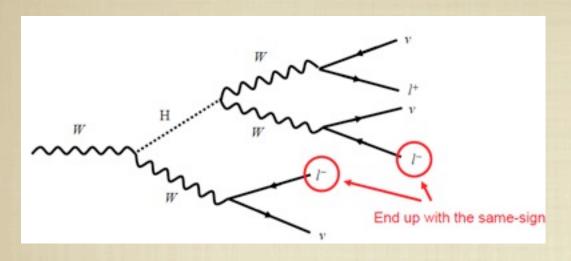
And the Limits

• No significant excess is observed, hence we proceed to set limits on the inclusive production cross-section $\sigma(p\overline{p}\to H+X)$ * B.R(HX $\to l\tau$) at 95 % C.L



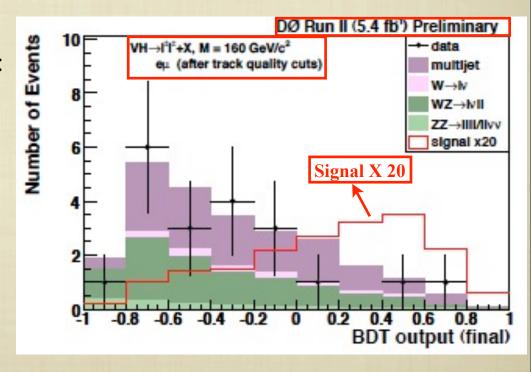
Conference Note D0 Note 6179-CONF

$VH \rightarrow VWW^* \rightarrow \ell^+ \omega \ \ell^- \omega$

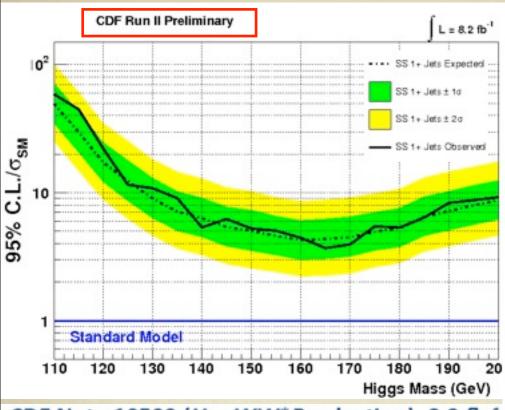


- Multi-leptons and jet in the final state with a like-sign lepton pair.
 - → suppress the SM backgrounds.

- Dominant background comes from two sources:
 - → charge mis-measurement of real lepton.
 - → re-construction of fake lepton
- Construct a MVA for signal extraction.
 - → Dilepton kinematics
 - → kinematics of all the jets in the event.
 - \rightarrow Missing E_t



Finally Limits.

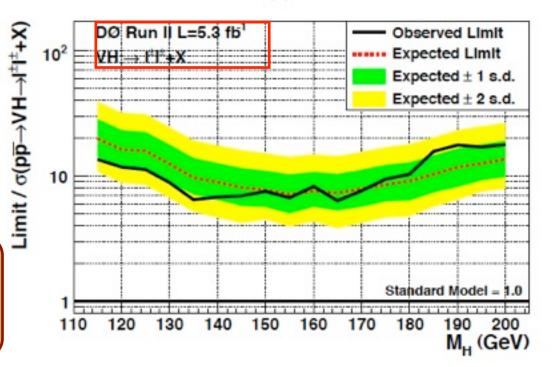


CDF Note 10599 (H→WW* Production), 8.2 fb⁻¹

m_H=130 GeV Exp: 12.5 Obs: 8.8 m_H=130 GeV Exp: 9.01

Obs: 10.85

Submitted to Phys. Rev. D (arXiv:1107.1268 [hep-ex]), 5.3 fb-1



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Conclusions

- Presented today, signature analysis in the High mass Higgs Program from both DØ and CDF experiments.
- Inclusion of large dataset with improvements in analysis methods were presented.
- Reached SM sensitivity !!
- Exciting times for the Higgs searches at Tevatron.
- Not done yet Still room for improvements:
 - -- Larger dataset available to analyze ~ 10 fb⁻¹
 - -- Improvement in Object Id's
 - -- Smarter analysis techniques
 - -- Adding more sub-channels.

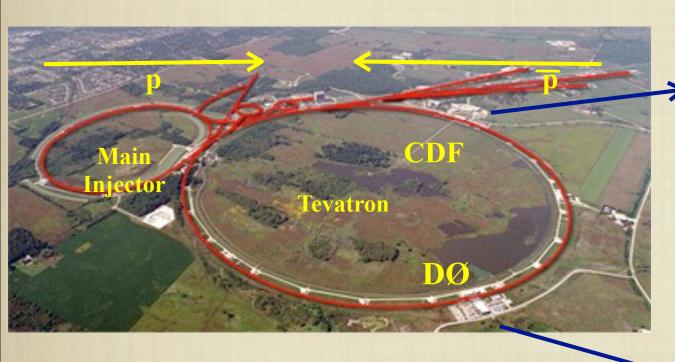
Stay tuned for more exciting results from Tevatron Higgs Searches

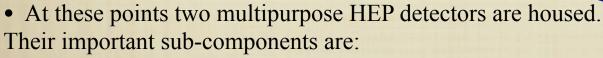




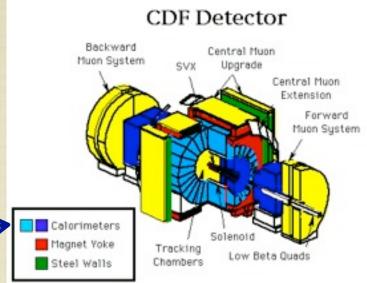
Tevatron Accelerator Complex

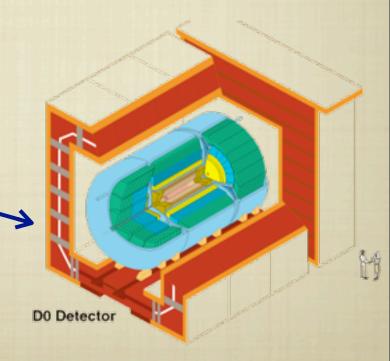
- A chain of accelerator is employed to produce ppbar collisions at sqrt(s)=1.96 TeV.
- The proton-antiproton collisions at the Tevatron gives rise to ~ 2 million collisions per second at two interaction points DØ and CDF.





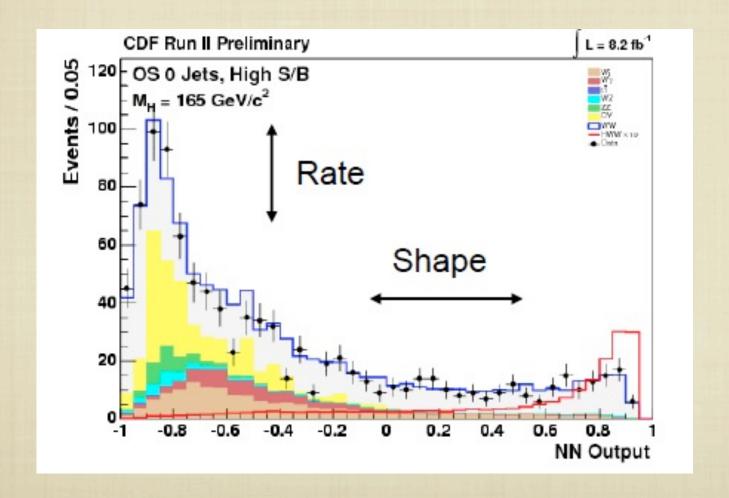
- -- Silicon tracker
- -- calorimeter
- -- Muon Chambers



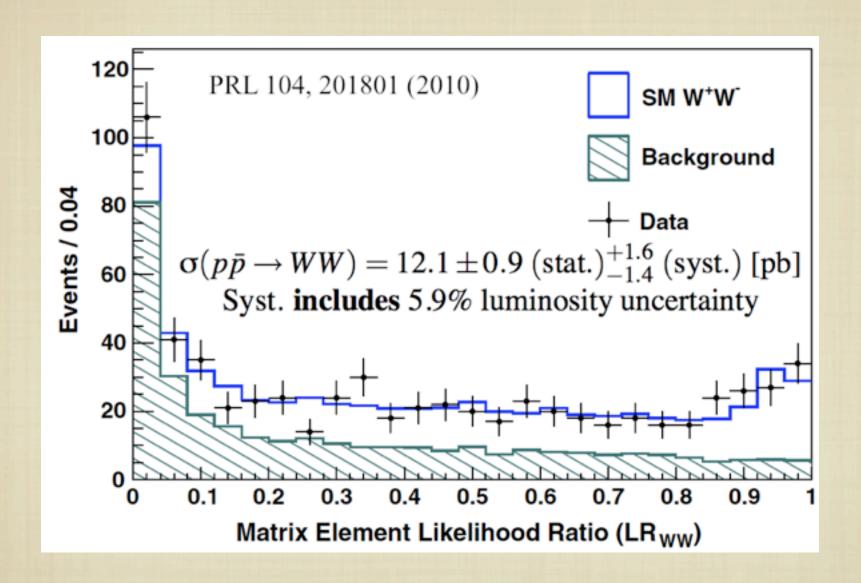


Systematic Uncertainties ..(I)

- Two class of systematics considered in the analysis:
 - → affecting shape of the signal/backgrounds in the final discriminant output
 - → affecting the rate/normalization of the background/signal process in the final output.
- The uncertainties are accounted for as nuisance parameters in the limit calculations.



MVA Cross-Check



Matrix Element

The probability density for any given mode m

$$P_m(x_{obs}) = \frac{1}{\langle \sigma_m \rangle} \int \frac{d\sigma_m^{th}(y)}{dy} \epsilon(y) G(x_{obs}, y) dy$$

 x_{obs} are the observed "leptons" and \vec{E}_T , y are the true lepton four-vectors (including neutrinos), σ_m^{th} is the leading-order theoretical calculation of the cross-section for mode m, $\epsilon(y)$ is the total event efficiency \times acceptance, $G(x_{obs},y)$ is an analytic model of resolution effects, and is the normalization.

Event probability densities used to construct discriminant:

$$LR_S(x_{obs}) \equiv \frac{P_S(x_{obs})}{P_S(x_{obs}) + \Sigma_i k_i P_i(x_{obs})}$$
, CDF Note 10432